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(54) **Process for producing ethylene/alpha-olefin copolymer**

Verfahren zur Herstellung von Ethylen/Alpha-Olefin Copolymeren

Procédé de préparation de copolymère éthylène/alpha-oléfine

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(73) Proprietor: **TOSOH CORPORATION**
Yamaguchi-ken 746 (JP)

(72) Inventors:
 • **Hasegawa, Saiki**
Yokkaichi-shi, Mie-ken (JP)
 • **Sone, Makoto**
Mie-gun, Mie-ken (JP)

• **Yasuda, Hisami**
Mie-gun, Mie-ken (JP)
 • **Yano, Akihiro**
Yokkaichi-shi, Mie-ken (JP)

(74) Representative: **VOSSIUS & PARTNER**
Siebertstrasse 4
81675 München (DE)

(56) References cited:
EP-A- 0 513 380 **WO-A-91/14713**
WO-A-93/25590

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Description

The present invention relates to a process for producing an ethylene/ α -olefin copolymer with an olefin polymerization catalyst constituted of a metallocene compound, an organoaluminum compound, and an ionizable ionic compound.

The low-pressure Ziegler process for polymerization of ethylene or an α -olefin is well known in the related technical fields. The catalyst for the process is generally prepared by treating a mixture of an organometallic compound or hydride of a metal of Group 1A to 3A of the Periodic Table with a compound of a transition metal (Group 3B or 2B of the Periodic Table) in a suspension or a solution, or in the absence of a solvent or a diluent.

In recent years, special kinds of catalysts are being developed which are active in olefin polymerization. Examples of the catalyst are combinations of a cyclopentadienyl derivative of a metal such as titanium, zirconium, and hafnium (Group 4B of Periodic Table) with aluminoxane. (See, for example, J. Boor: "Ziegler-Natta Catalyst and Polymerization", Academic Press, New York (1979), and H. Sinn and W. Kaminsky: Adv. Organomet. Chem. 1899 (1980)). These catalysts have an ability of forming a stereospecific olefin polymer with high catalyst activity.

Nevertheless, such catalysts have not been used industrially mainly because of the following reasons: the aluminoxane cannot readily be produced in a reproducible form, hindering preparation of the catalyst and the polymer with required reproducibility, and the expensive aluminoxane has to be used in a considerably high ratio to the transition metal compound to achieve sufficient activity.

To offset the above disadvantages,

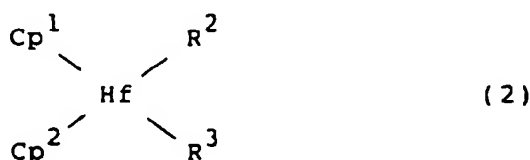
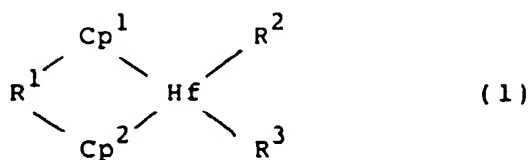
JP-A -3-207704 discloses an ionic metallocene compound prepared by reacting a metallocene with an ionizing ionic compound. PCT Patent Application WO 92/01723 discloses a process of α -olefin polymerization by use of a catalyst system prepared by reacting a halogenated metallocene with an organometallic compound and then bringing the reaction product into contact with an ionizing ionic compound. This catalyst system is advantageous in olefin polymerization. However, when ethylene and α -olefin are copolymerized by use of such a catalyst at a high temperature, the resulting copolymer disadvantageously has a low molecular weight.

JP-A -60-217209 discloses production of a high-molecular-weight olefin polymer by use of a catalyst comprising a hafnium compound as the metallocene component. In copolymerization of ethylene with α -olefin, however, this catalyst is much less active than the catalyst having zirconium as the ligand, and is disadvantageous in production efficiency of the copolymer.

It is the object of the present invention to provide a process for producing ethylene/ α -olefin copolymer of high molecular weight with high efficiency at a high temperature. This object could be achieved on the basis of the finding that an ethylene/ α -olefin copolymer is obtained with a high catalyst activity by copolymerizing ethylene with α -olefin by use of a specific ionic metallocene catalyst at a temperature of not lower than 120°C.

The present invention provides a process for producing an ethylene/ α -olefin copolymer by copolymerization of ethylene with an α -olefin having three or more carbons by using an olefin polymerization catalyst at a polymerization temperature of not lower than 120°C, the olefin polymerization catalyst comprising, as constitutional components, a) a metallocene compound, b) an ionizing ionic compound, and c) an organoaluminum compound:

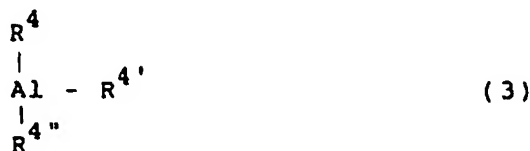
the metallocene compound (a) being a hafnium compound represented by the general formula (1) or (2):



wherein Cp¹ and Cp² are independently a substituted or unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl group, indenyl group or fluorenyl group; R¹ is a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₂₀ alkylene group, a dialkylsilanediyl group, a dialkylger-

manediyl group, an alkylphosphinediyl group, or an alkylimino group, R¹ crosslinking Cp¹ and Cp² together; R² and R³ are independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydrocarbon group an alkoxy group, or an aryloxy group of 1 to 12 carbons,

the ionizing ionic compound (b) being a compound which is capable of changing the metallocene compound (a) into a cationic form and does not further react with the thus formed cationic form of the metallocene compound, and the organoaluminum compound (c) being represented by the general formula (3):



wherein R⁴, R^{4'}, and R^{4''} are independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an amino group, an alkyl group, an alkoxy group, or an aryl group, at least one thereof being an alkyl group.

The term "alkyl", whether used alone or as part of another group, e.g. alkoxy, designates residues having preferably 1 to 20, more preferably 1 to 8 and most preferably 1 to 4 carbon atoms. Similarly "aryl" means residues having preferably 5 to 14, more preferably 6 to 12 carbon atoms.

The metallocene compound (a) used in the present invention is a hafnium compound represented by the general formula (1) or (2). The metallocene compound is exemplified specifically by

bis(cyclopentadienyl)hafnium dichloride,
bis(methylcyclopentadienyl)hafnium dichloride,
bis(butylcyclopentadienyl)hafnium dichloride,
ethylenebis(indenyl)hafnium dichloride,
dimethylsilanediybis(2,4,5-trimethylcyclopentadienyl)hafnium dichloride,
dimethylsilanediybis(3-methylcyclopentadienyl)hafnium dichloride,
dimethylsilanediybis(4-t-butyl-2-methylcyclopentadienyl)hafnium dichloride,
diethylsilanediybis(2,4,5-trimethylcyclopentadienyl)hafnium dichloride,
diethylsilanediybis(2,4-dimethylcyclopentadienyl)hafnium dichloride,
diethylsilanediybis(3-methylcyclopentadienyl)hafnium dichloride,
diethylsilanediybis(4-t-butyl-2-methylcyclopentadienyl)hafnium dichloride,
isopropylidene(cyclopentadienyl)(fluorenyl)hafnium dichloride,
diphenylmethylenecyclopentadienyl(fluorenyl)hafnium dichloride,
methylphenylmethylenecyclopentadienyl(fluorenyl)hafnium dichloride,
isopropylidene(cyclopentadienyl)(2,7-di-t-butylfluorenyl)hafnium dichloride,
diphenylmethylenecyclopentadienyl(2,7-di-t-butylfluorenyl)hafnium dichloride,
methylphenylmethylenecyclopentadienyl(2,7-di-t-butylfluorenyl)hafnium dichloride,
isopropylidenebis(cyclopentadienyl)hafnium dichloride, diphenylmethylenebis(cyclopentadienyl)hafnium dichloride,
methylphenylmethylenebis(cyclopentadienyl)hafnium dichloride,
isopropylidene(cyclopentadienyl)(tetramethylcyclopentadienyl)hafnium dichloride,
diphenylmethylenecyclopentadienyl(tetramethylcyclopentadienyl)hafnium dichloride,
isopropylidenebis(indenyl)hafnium dichloride,
diphenylmethylenebis(indenyl)hafnium dichloride,
methylphenylmethylenebis(indenyl)hafnium dichloride,

but is not limited thereto.

The ionizing ionic compound (b) used in the present invention is a compound which is capable of making the aforementioned metallocene compound (a) cationic, and does not react further with the formed cationic metallocene compound. The ionizing ionic compound is exemplified specifically by boron compounds such as

tri(n-butyl)ammonium tetrakis(p-tolyl)borate,
tri(n-butyl)ammonium tetrakis(m-tolyl)borate,
tri(n-butyl)ammonium tetrakis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)borate,
tri(n-butyl)ammonium tetrakis(3,5-dimethylphenyl)borate,

tri(n-butyl)ammonium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate,
 N,N-dimethylanilinium tetrakis(p-tolyl)borate,
 N,N-dimethylanilinium tetrakis(m-tolyl)borate,
 N,N-dimethylanilinium tetrakis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)borate,
 5 N,N-dimethylanilinium tetrakis(3,5-dimethylphenyl)borate,
 N,N-dimethylanilinium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate,
 triphenylcarbenium tetrakis(p-tolyl)borate,
 triphenylcarbenium tetrakis(m-tolyl)borate,
 triphenylcarbenium tetrakis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)borate,
 10 triphenylcarbenium tetrakis(3,5-dimethylphenyl)borate,
 triphenylcarbenium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate,
 tropylium tetrakis(p-tolyl)borate,
 tropylium tetrakis(m-tolyl)borate,
 tropylium tetrakis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)borate,
 15 tropylium tetrakis(3,5-dimethylphenyl)borate,
 tropylium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate,
 lithium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate,
 lithium tetrakis(phenyl)borate,
 lithium tetrakis(p-tolyl)borate,
 20 lithium tetrakis(m-tolyl)borate,
 lithium tetrakis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)borate,
 lithium tetrakis(3,5-dimethylphenyl)borate,
 lithium tetrafluoroborate,
 sodium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate,
 25 sodium tetrakis(phenyl)borate,
 sodium tetrakis(p-tolyl)borate,
 sodium tetrakis(m-tolyl)borate,
 sodium tetrakis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)borate,
 sodium tetrakis(3,5-dimethylphenyl)borate,
 30 sodium tetrafluoroborate,
 potassium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate,
 potassium tetrakis(phenyl)borate,
 potassium tetrakis(p-tolyl)borate,
 potassium tetrakis(m-tolyl)borate,
 35 potassium tetrakis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)borate,
 potassium tetrakis(3,5-dimethylphenyl)borate, and
 potassium tetrafluoroborate;
 and aluminum compounds such as tri(n-butyl)ammonium tetrakis(p-tolyl)aluminate,
 tri(n-butyl)ammonium tetrakis(m-tolyl)aluminate,
 40 tri(n-butyl)ammonium tetrakis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)aluminate,
 tri(n-butyl)ammonium tetrakis(3,5-dimethylphenyl)aluminate,
 tri(n-butyl)ammonium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)aluminate,
 N,N-dimethylanilinium tetrakis(p-tolyl)aluminate,
 N,N-dimethylanilinium tetrakis(m-tolyl)aluminate,
 45 N,N-dimethylanilinium tetrakis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)aluminate,
 N,N-dimethylanilinium tetrakis(3,5-dimethylphenyl)aluminate,
 N,N-dimethylanilinium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)aluminate,
 triphenylcarbenium tetrakis(p-tolyl)aluminate,
 triphenylcarbenium tetrakis(m-tolyl)aluminate,
 50 triphenylcarbenium tetrakis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)aluminate,
 triphenylcarbenium tetrakis(3,5-dimethylphenyl)aluminate,
 triphenylcarbenium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)aluminate,
 tropylium tetrakis(p-tolyl)aluminate,
 tropylium tetrakis(m-tolyl)aluminate,
 55 tropylium tetrakis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)aluminate,
 tropylium tetrakis(3,5-dimethylphenyl)aluminate,
 tropylium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)aluminate,
 lithium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)aluminate,

lithium tetrakis(phenyl)aluminate,
 lithium tetrakis(p-tolyl)aluminate,
 lithium tetrakis(m-tolyl)aluminate,
 lithium tetrakis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)aluminate,
 lithium tetrakis(3,5-dimethylphenyl)aluminate,
 lithium tetrafluoroaluminate,
 sodium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)aluminate,
 sodium tetrakis(phenyl)aluminate,
 sodium tetrakis(p-tolyl)aluminate,
 sodium tetrakis(m-tolyl)aluminate,
 sodium tetrakis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)aluminate,
 sodium tetrakis(3,5-dimethylphenyl)aluminate,
 sodium tetrafluoroaluminate,
 potassium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)aluminate,
 potassium tetrakis(phenyl)aluminate,
 potassium tetrakis(p-tolyl)aluminate,
 potassium tetrakis(m-tolyl)aluminate,
 potassium tetrakis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)aluminate,
 potassium tetrakis(3,5-dimethylphenyl)aluminate, and potassium tetrafluoroaluminate,

but is not limited thereto.

The organoaluminum compound (c) used in the present invention is a compound represented by the general formula (3), and exemplified specifically by aluminum compounds such as trimethylaluminum, triethylaluminum, triisopropylaluminum, diisopropylaluminum chloride, isopropylaluminum dichloride, tributylaluminum, triisobutyl aluminum, diisobutylaluminum chloride, isobutylaluminum dichloride, tri(t-butyl)aluminum, di(t-butyl)aluminum chloride, t-butylaluminum dichloride, triamylaluminum, diamylaluminum chloride and amylaluminum dichloride, but is not limited thereto.

The catalyst may be prepared by mixing the metallocene compound (a), the ionizing ionic compound (b), and the organoaluminum compound (c) mentioned above, for example, in an inert solvent. The method of catalyst preparation is not limited thereto.

The amount of the ionizing ionic compound (b) is preferably in the range of from about 0.1 to 100 moles, more preferably from 0.5 to 30 moles, per mole of the metallocene compound (a).

The amount of the organoaluminum compound (c) is preferably in the range of from 1 to 10000 moles per mole of the metallocene compound (a), but is not limited thereto.

The α -olefin of 3 or more carbons used in the present invention includes propylene, 1-butene, 4-methyl-1-pentene, 1-hexene, 1-octene, and styrene, but is not limited thereto. The olefin may be a mixture of two or more thereof.

The process of polymerization includes solution polymerization processes and known high-temperature high-pressure processes.

In the solution polymerization, the polymerization temperature is preferably in the range of from 120°C to 300°C, but is not limited thereto provided that the temperature is not lower than 120°C, and the polymerization pressure is preferably in the range of from atmospheric pressure to 200 kg/cm², but is not limited thereto.

In the high-pressure polymerization, the polymerization temperature is preferably in the range of from 120°C to 300°C, but is not limited thereto provided that the temperature is not lower than 120°C, and the polymerization pressure is preferably in the range of from 500 to 3500 kg/cm², but is not limited thereto.

The present invention is described below in more detail by reference to Examples without limiting the invention thereto.

The procedures of polymerization, reaction, and solvent purification were conducted in an inert atmosphere. The solvent used in the reaction was purified, dried, and/or deoxidized preliminarily in a conventional method. The compounds used in the reactions were synthesized and identified in conventional methods.

The ethylene/ α -olefin copolymers obtained in Examples were subjected to gel permeation chromatography (GPC) employing the apparatus of Model 150C made by Waters Co. with a column of TSK-GEL GMHHR-H(S) (made by Tosoh Corp.) and o-dichlorobenzene as the eluent at a temperature of 140°C at a sample concentration of 7 mg in 10 ml of o-dichlorobenzene.

Example 1

In a 1-liter reactor, was placed 600 ml of an aliphatic hydrocarbon (IP Solvent 1620, made by Idemitsu Petrochemical Co.) as the solvent. Thereto, 20 ml of hexene was added, and the reactor was kept at a temperature of 150°C. Ethylene was fed to the reactor at an ethylene pressure of 20 kg/cm².

Separately, in another vessel, 1 μmol of ethylenebis(indenyl)hafnium dichloride was dissolved in toluene, and thereto a solution of triisobutylaluminum in toluene (triisobutyl aluminum concentration: 20 % by weight) was added in an amount of 250 μmol in terms of aluminum. The mixture was stirred for one hour. This mixture was added to a solution of 2 μmol of N,N-dimethylanilinium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate in 2 ml of toluene and the mixture was stirred for 10 minutes. The resulting mixture was introduced into the aforementioned reactor with the aid of nitrogen pressure.

After the introduction of the mixture into the reactor, the content in the reactor was stirred at 1500 rpm by keeping the temperature at 150°C for one hour to allow copolymerization to proceed. The obtained reaction product was dried in vacuo at 100°C for 6 hours. Thereby an ethylene/hexene copolymer was obtained in a yield of 31 g. The weight-average molecular weight (M_w) and other measured data are shown in Table 1.

Comparative Example 1

A copolymer was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that ethylenebis(indenyl)zirconium dichloride was used in place of ethylenebis(indenyl)hafnium dichloride. The results are shown in Table 1.

Example 2

A copolymer was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the polymerization was conducted at a temperature of 170°C. The results are shown in Table 1.

Comparative Example 2

A copolymer was prepared in the same manner as in Comparative Example 1 except that the polymerization was conducted at a temperature of 170°C. The results are shown in Table 1.

Example 3

A copolymer was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that bis(cyclopentadienyl)hafnium dichloride was used in place of ethylenebis(indenyl)hafnium dichloride. The results are shown in Table 1.

Comparative Example 3

A copolymer was prepared in the same manner as in Example 3 except that bis(cyclopentadienyl)zirconium dichloride was used in place of bis(cyclopentadienyl)hafnium dichloride. The results are shown in Table 1.

Example 4

A copolymer was prepared in the same manner as in Example 3 except that isopropylidene(fluorenyl)(cyclopentadienyl)hafnium dichloride was used in place of bis(cyclopentadienyl)hafnium dichloride. The results are shown in Table 1.

Comparative Example 4

A copolymer was prepared in the same manner as in Example 3 except that isopropylidene(fluorenyl)(cyclopentadienyl)zirconium dichloride was used in place of bis(cyclopentadienyl)hafnium dichloride. The results are shown in Table 1.

Example 5

A reactor for high-temperature high-pressure polymerization was employed for the polymerization. Ethylene and hexene were fed continuously with pressure to the reactor to keep the total pressure at 950 kg/cm² and the concentration of hexene at 34.0 mol%, and the reactor was stirred at 1500 rpm.

Separately, in another vessel, a solution of triisobutylaluminum in toluene was added to a solution of ethylenebis(indenyl)hafnium dichloride in toluene in an aluminum-to-hafnium mole ratio of 250:1. Further thereto, a solution of N,N-dimethylanilinium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate in toluene was added in a boron-to-hafnium mole ratio of 2:1 to prepare the catalyst solution.

The resulting catalyst solution was continuously fed into the reactor to allow the polymerization to proceed at the reactor temperature of 180°C. The results are shown in Table 2.

Example 6

The polymerization was conducted in the same manner as in Example 5 except that the polymerization temperature was controlled to be at 175°C and the hexene concentration was adjusted to 36.0 mol%. The results are shown in Table 2.

Example 7

The polymerization was conducted in the same manner as in Example 5 except that the polymerization temperature was controlled to be at 165°C and the hexene concentration was adjusted to 35.0 mol%. The results are shown in Table 2.

Comparative Example 5

The polymerization was conducted in the same manner as in Example 5 except that ethylenebis(indenyl)zirconium dichloride was used in place of ethylenebis(indenyl)hafnium dichloride, the polymerization temperature was controlled to be at 155°C, and the hexene concentration was adjusted to 32.0 mol%. The results are shown in Table 2.

The copolymerization of ethylene with α -olefin with a hafnium metal-containing ionic metallocene catalyst at a polymerization temperature of not lower than 120°C enables copolymer production with high catalyst activity with high efficiency.

Table 1

	Polymerization conditions					
	Metallocene compound used	Temperature (°C)	Hexene (ml)	Pressure (kg/cm ²)	Yield (g)	Mw
Example 1	Et(indenyl) ₂ HfCl ₂	150	20	20	31	64400
Example 2	Et(indenyl) ₂ HfCl ₂	170	20	20	17	38500
Comparative Example 1	Et(indenyl) ₂ ZrCl ₂	150	20	20	40	20400
Comparative Example 2	Et(indenyl) ₂ ZrCl ₂	170	20	20	28	16500
Example 3	Cp ₂ HfCl ₂	150	20	20	18	57300
Comparative Example 3	Cp ₂ ZrCl ₂	150	20	20	24	14200
Example 4	iPr(Cp)(fluorenyl)HfCl ₂	150	20	20	4	170000
Comparative Example 4	iPr(Cp)(fluorenyl)ZrCl ₂	150	20	20	6	40000

Melting point (°C)

Mw/Mn

Table 2

Example	Polymer- ization temperature (°C)	metallocene	Boron compound	Aluminum compound	metallocen/B/Al (molar ratio)	metallocene catalyst con- centration (μmol/l)	Catalyst solution feed rate (cc/hour)
Example 5	180	H-1	B-1	i-Bu ₃ Al	1/2/250	650	165
Example 6	175	H-1	B-1	i-Bu ₃ Al	1/2/250	650	290
Example 7	165	H-1	B-1	i-Bu ₃ Al	1/2/250	650	180
Comparative Example 5	165	Z-1	B-1	i-Bu ₃ Al	1/2/250	650	290

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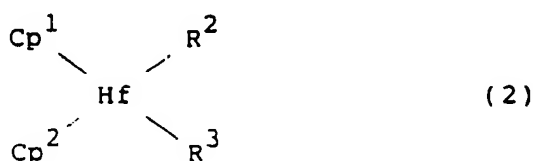
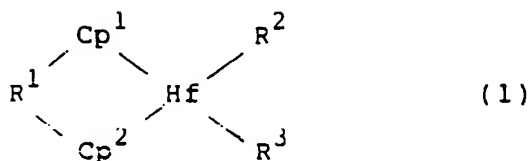
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Example	1-Hexene (mol%)	Ethylene pressure (kg/cm ²)	Produc- tivity (kg/hr)	Mw (× 10 ⁴)	MFR (g/10min)	Density (g/cm ³)	Melting point (°C)
Example 5	34.0	950	12.3	7.2	3.3	0.919	116
Example 6	36.0	950	10.9	10.2	1.2	0.907	95, 114
Example 7	35.0	950	11.0	10.5	1.1	0.912	98, 114
Comparative Example 5	32.0	950	26.2	3.7	70.0	0.932	124

H-1: Et(indenyl)₂HfCl₂, Z-1: Et(indenyl)₂ZrCl₂, B-1: (Ph(Me)₂NH)(B(C₆F₅)₄)

Claims

1. A process for producing an ethylene/ α -olefin copolymer by copolymerization of ethylene with an α -olefin having three or more carbons by use of an olefin polymerization catalyst at a polymerization temperature of not lower than 120°C, the olefin polymerization catalyst comprising, as constitutional components, a) a metallocene compound, b) an ionizing ionic compound, and c) an organoaluminum compound: the metallocene compound (a) being a hafnium compound represented by the general formula (1) or (2):



wherein Cp¹ and Cp² are independently a substituted or unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, indenyl or fluorenyl group; R¹ is a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₂₀ alkylene group, a dialkylsilanediyl group, a dialkylgermandiyl group, an alkylphosphinediyl group, or an alkylimino group, R¹ crosslinking Cp¹ and Cp² together; R² and R³ are independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydrocarbon group, an alkoxy group, or an aryloxy group of 1 to 12 carbons,

the ionizing ionic compound (b) being a compound which is capable of changing the metallocene compound (a) into a cationic form and does not further react with the thus formed cationic form of the metallocene compound; and

the organoaluminum compound (c) being represented by the general formula (3):



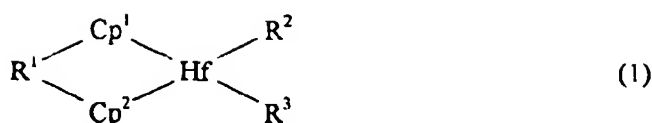
wherein R⁴, R^{4'}, and R^{4''} are independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an amino group, an alkyl group, an alkoxy group, or an aryl group, at least one thereof being an alkyl group.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Ethylen- α -Olefin-Copolymers, indem Ethylen mit einem α -Olefin mit drei oder mehr Kohlenstoffatomen mittels eines Olefinpolymerisationskatalysators bei einer Polymerisationstemperatur von nicht weniger als 120°C copolymerisiert wird: der Olefinpolymerisationskatalysator umfaßt als grundlegende Bestandteile

- a) eine Metallocenverbindung,
b) eine ionisierende ionische Verbindung und
c) eine Organoaluminiumverbindung:

wobei die Metallocenverbindung (a) eine Hafnium-Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel (1) oder (2) ist:



in denen

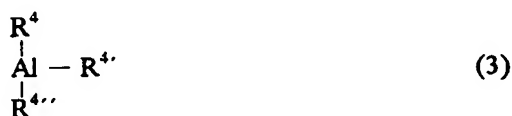
Cp¹ und Cp² unabhängig einen substituierten oder unsubstituierten Cyclopentadienyl-, Indenyl- oder Fluorenylrest bedeuten;

R¹ ein substituiertes oder unsubstituiertes C₁-C₂₀-Alkyl-, Dialkylsilandiy-, Dialkylgermandiy-, Alkylphosphindiy- oder Alkyliminorest ist, wobei R¹ Cp¹ und Cp² miteinander verknüpft; und

R² und R³ unabhängig ein Wasserstoff- oder Halogenatom, einen Kohlenwasserstoff-, Alkoxy- oder Aryloxyrest mit 1 bis 12 Kohlenstoffatomen bedeuten;

wobei die ionisierende ionische Verbindung (b) eine Verbindung ist, welche die Metallocenverbindung (a) in eine kationische Form umwandeln kann und mit der demgemäß erzeugten kationischen Form der Metallocenverbindung nicht weiterreagiert; und

wobei die Organoaluminiumverbindung (c) durch die allgemeine Formel (3) wiedergegeben wird:

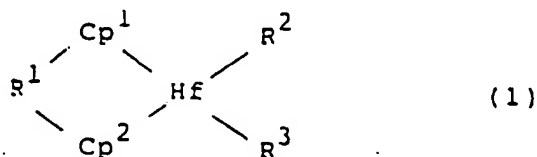


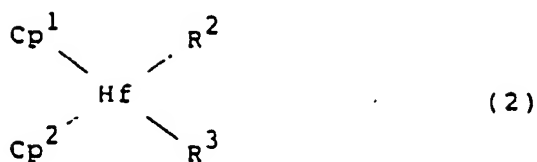
in der

R⁴, R^{4'} und R^{4''} unabhängig ein Wasserstoff- oder Halogenatom, eine Aminogruppe, einen Alkyl-, Alkoxy- oder Arylrest bedeuten, wobei wenigstens einer von diesen ein Alkylrest ist.

Revendications

1. Procédé de production d'un copolymère éthylène/ α -oléfine par copolymérisation d'éthylène avec une α -oléfine comportant trois ou plus de trois atomes de carbone en utilisant un catalyseur de polymérisation d'oléfines à une température de polymérisation qui n'est pas inférieure à 120°C, le catalyseur de polymérisation d'oléfines comprenant, comme composants constitutifs, a) un composé de type métallocène, b) un composé ionique ionisant, et c) un composé organoaluminique :
le composé de type métallocène (a) étant un composé de hafnium représenté par la formule générale (1) ou (2) :





dans laquelle Cp^1 et Cp^2 représentent indépendamment un groupe cyclopentadiényle, un groupe indényle ou un groupe fluorényle substitué ou non-substitué; R^1 représente un groupe alkylène en C_1 à C_{20} , substitué ou non-substitué, un groupe dialkylsilanediyle, un groupe dialylgermanediyle, un groupe alkylphosphinediyle, ou un groupe alkylimino, R^1 reliant Cp^1 et Cp^2 , R^2 et R^3 représentent indépendamment un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe hydrocarboné, un groupe alcoxy ou un groupe aryloxy comportant de 1 à 12 atomes de carbone,

le composé ionique ionisant (b) étant un composé qui est capable de mettre le composé de type métallocène (a) sous une forme cationique et qui ne réagit pas davantage avec la forme cationique ainsi formée du composé de type métallocène, et

le composé organoaluminique (c) étant représenté par la formule générale (3)



dans laquelle R^4 , $\text{R}^{4'}$ et $\text{R}^{4''}$ représentent indépendamment un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe amino, un groupe alkyle, un groupe alcoxy, ou un groupe aryle, au moins un de ceux-ci étant un groupe alkyle.